## Plain Matter of Fact;

OR.

### WHIGGISM

THE

## BULWARK of these Kingdoms,

#### By a LOVER of his COUNTRY.

Eum qui palàm est adversarius, facile cavendo vitare possis: Hoc vero occultum intestinum, ac domesticum malum non modo non existit, verum etiam opprimit, antequam perspicere, atque explorare potueris.

tandum; non enim potest ea natura, quæ tantum sascinus commiserit, hoc uno scelere esse contenta; necesse est, in simili audacia, persidiaque versetur—

persidiosum, tam importunum animal reservetis?

Crc. Orat. VI. in Verr.

For Thee—
Whose Faith so often given, and always violated,
Have been th' Offence of Heav'n, and Plague of Earth,
What Punishment is equal to thy Crimes?

Rowe's Tamerlane,

LONDON:
Printed for J. ROBERTS in Warwick-lane.
M DCC XLII.

# Plain Matter of Fact;

## WHIGGISM

BULWARK of those Kingdoms,

The Braker of the Court and

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Orc. Oma V. in Verr.

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LONDON:

Printed for J. Roberts in Warnish Lane. M DOC XLIE

No. 6 Toms Der the is! Plain Matter of Fact; The WHIGGISM THE BULWARK of these Kingdoms, [Price Six-pence.]

Plain Matter of Fact;

WHIGGISM

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BULWARK of thefe Kingdoms.



#### PLAIN

# MATTER of FACT,

S few Things that have any relation to Politicks, appear now a Days without being manifestly dictated by a bigotted Zeal for some Party, before I venture to speak my Sentiments, I must previously beg Leave to

Sentiments, I must previously beg Leave to inform the Reader, that I am prejudiced in Favour of no Man, nor Set of Men, either in or out of Power: That the Old and the New Ministry are alike indifferent to me, but as they act according to their Professions and the Good of the Common-wealth: That I never had any Favours from the one, Disappointments from the other, or Expect-

B 46-1-9-63/ ations

I love the Constitution, and look with Horror and Detestation on every thing that difcovers the least Tendency to derogate from the Honour of the former, or break in upon the Fundamentals of the latter.

Such Circumstances, and such a Way of thinking must certainly enable a Man to see more clearly into the Springs of Action than those can do who have any latent Motives for Partiality; but tho' there are many who are, doubtless, equally disinterested with my self, and may have better Heads; yet, because all are not alike attentive, I thought proper to throw together a few Thoughts as they occurred to me on the present critical Situation of our Domestick Affairs.

Wishing so well as I do to my Countrymen, I cannot with a cool Heart observe the Distatisfaction in many of their Faces; the Suspicions they testify, not only by their Words but Writings; and in fine (especially among the lower Class) a general Murmur and Complaining. Cou'd I perceive the least Ground for all this, perhaps none wou'd

be more ready than my felf to join in the Cry; but I was ever an Enemy to Precipitation; and before we run with the Flock. it is fit we should know whence the Low-Bell proceeds, and who is the Ring-leader, lest it should happen to be a Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing, who, inftead of leading us into better Pasture, deludes us into Brakes and Pitfalls. If instead of listening to the Voice of an Emilius, or a Cato, we give Ear to the Infinuations of a Catiline, and imbibe Notions, which, in the room of preferving the Constitution, serve but to subvert it; how fatal to those very Liberties we are fo tenacious of, might fuch a Mistake prove! away our Arms; relinquiffed

Let us then well examine into the Ground-work of these Discontents, and see if they are not infused into us meerly by the Arts of a Court, whose Instuence has always been stall to British Interest; and which, 'tis evident, has done more by her Policies than ever she could with her Armies. Every one knows the Power of French Gold in Queen Anne's Reign; how it set up and supported a Faction against the Whig Interest, and in the End prevail'd so far, as to throw out of

the Administration almost every real Friend to the Constitution; and, when this great and dreadful Point was accomplish'd, how near we were to falling into all those Miferies we had fo lately been rescued from by our GLORIOUS DELIVERER, need not be told. Groundless Jealousies of our best Friends being artfully inftill'd among us, we fhamefully deferted them; nay, fuffer'd them to be cut to pieces in the very Face of our inactive Legions, while we were fecretly treating a Separate Peace fuch a Peace as records eternal Infamy on the Makers. While the Sword was yet unsheath'd, while our Feet were on the Neck of our most inveterate Foe, we threw away our Arms, relinquish'd all the Advantages we had gain'd at the Expence of fo much Blood and Treasure; yielded more than French Arrogance would have dated to ask, even had we been upon equal Terms. Here was the Grand Alliance broke :- Here was the British Glory lost-Her Interest betray'd- Her Commerce given up- and her Religion, her Laws, and her Liberties in the most imminent Danger they had ever been fince the Reign of the unfortunate King James!

Will any one process to

Let us then look back, and reflect by whom we were thus bargain'd for: I think that mone who knows the one can be ignorant of the other. As it would be Madness to say it could be done by any but the Tories, so it would be uncharitable to say any other Tory than B—W—ke cou'd have had the Boldness and the Baseness to attempt it.

But you will fay, perhaps, what is all this to the Purpose? the Queen's Death. putting an End to his Power; and conscious of what he merited from her Successor. loaded with his Crimes and the Curfes of all honest Men, he durst not venture the Event, but rid us of the Presence of so hateful a Monster by a voluntary Exile? - Mistaken Thought! - He was indeed withdrawn, but found the Means of darting his Venom from afar, and poisoning the Minds of the Unwary with the most pernicious Notions. He had his Emissaries, his Correspondencies in every Corner of the Three Kingdom: His Spirit still animated a Faction to disturb and traduce that Goz verment he had strove in vain to destroy.

Will any one pretend to fay, he was not a Prime Abettor, Encourager and Promoter of the Rebellion? Or, that the many feditious Papers then handed about, were not either wrote by him, or by his Direction? Has not the Spirit of the Examiner appear'd under various Names and Shapes? Have we not ever fince feen him in Mift's and Fog's Journals? Has he not been present with us in the Craftsman, Common Sense, Champion, and London Evening-Post? This is a Truth too palpable to be denied; and if we give ourselves the Trouble to trace the Matter, I doubt not but we shall find him at the Bottom of some late Representations, fowing the Seeds of Discord and Discontent among us; putting false Glosses upon every Action, and traducing every Measure of the Government; nay, attempting to prescribe Laws to it. They bear, indeed, the specious Titles of Petitions, humble Remonstrances, respectful Instructions; but their Tenure is plainly the Reverse, and shews, that unless they can have every Thing their own Way, they are resolved to think Nothing right. 1 but during of

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Has not that haughty, ambitious and revengful Spirit, like Satan driven from his Power, been ever fince exerting all his Faculties (which we must own are great) trying every Art, varying through every Shape, in order to feduce and betray others into the fame Gulph of Perdition with himself? Has he not even dared to cloath himself in the borrow'd Rays of an Angel of Light? Has he not under the glorious Name of Whig endeavour'd to ruin Whig Interest and Whig Principles? What else was the Intention of his famous Dissertation on Parties, and preaching up a Coalition? Plaufible in its Sound, but dangerous in its Signification! like the Prophets Book in the Revelations, "Honey in the Mouth, " but Wormwood in the Bowels." - Light and Darkness, Heaven and Hell as soon might blend, as Whig and Tory Principles unite !--- they are direct Opposites; and tho' it must be confess'd some, who, it is not to be doubted, are very good Whigs, have seem'd to be of a different Opinion, and for a Time acted in Concert with the Tories against the late Minister; yet the Event has proved they thought otherwise in their Hearts;

Hearts; and that it was neither the Right Honourable Person, nor his Measures, but the Power he was possest of, that was an Eye-fore to them. We fee now to what End all the Petitions, Addresses, and Protelts of near twenty Years were made: from what Motive our Ears so long were fill'd with the Cry of Grievances! Intollerable Grievances! Excise and Penal Laws-Standing Armies — Debts — Taxes— Civil Lifts-Votes of Credit - Br-m-n and Ver-d-n-Spithead Expeditions-Hessian Troops—Visits to H——r— Pensioners-Placemen-Septennial Parliaments, and Evil Counsellors. How far these Gentlemen, who call themselves Whigs, yet were concerned in the late Opposition, can answer to themselves and their Country, their misrepresenting the best Friends both of the Country and the Government, and afperfing them with the infamous Titles of Evil Counfellors; and at the fame time recommending the greatest Enemies of our Constitution as Standersup for their Country, Friends to the People, and fuch plaufible Names, I know not, nor will take upon me to vindicate fuch a Step.

Step, by which I fear they have conjur'd up a Spirit not easy to be laid; and though it is not to be doubted, but they will, as it now behoves them, be more than ordinarily circumspect, yet after all, what they have said of Others may possibly be retorted upon Themselves. —— Example we know is very prevalent, and as there will always be Persons out of Power, there will be always watchful Observers over the Actions of those that are in: so that, in short, whover is at the Helm, Opposition may be perpetuated.

It is now as clear as the Sun, that all the Cry rais'd against the late Administration was no more than a Chimæra; but the Tories sinding themselves lest in the lurch, that they had only been the Dupes of those who wanted a Change, that all their Schemes were frustrated, and their sine Expectations vanished into the Air, and that Whigs, whatever they might have pretended to them to serve a Turn, would still be sirm to the Whig Interest, have now no other Game to play, than, under the Name of New Patriots, to establish a New Opposition, and

and revive all the former senseless Clamours, perhaps louder than before. For, the Words Liberty, Property, bad Measures and Ministers, echo even to the Throne, and Sacred Majesty is never to be at rest till another Change is made in the Administration.

This is the utmost Hope of France this is all that either the Foreign or Domeftick Enemies of our excellent Constitution can wish or aim at. The least Notion of publick Affairs may serve to convince us, that nothing can so effectually obstruct all Measures that might bring them into a prosperous Situation, as the frequent Shifting them into different Stands. As it is allowed by all, that there is a Mystery in Government as in Religion, which ought not to be profaned by vulgar Eyes, must not that Mystery be in extreme Danger of losing both its Name and Virtue by being entrusted to so many? Could we answer, that those who should be turned out of Office would think themselves any longer obliged to have a Guard upon their Tongues? Is it nor highly probable, that every thing that has been

been concerted in their Time, and which perhaps requires the utmost Secrecy to carry into Execution, might not be divulged, and by that means the best laid Schemes render'd abortive? But suppose even that this should not be the Case, there is another, and, in my Opinion, no less essential Reason against frequent Alterations in the Ministry. He who first projects a great Design, is certainly the best able to conduct it: His Imagination is warm and vigorous in bringing his own Idea to Perfection; whereas, he that shall come after him, tho' with a no less able Head, shall not conceive it justly, it may be approve it but in part, and, by attempting to refine, utterly destroy it.

Numerous are the Arguments might be brought to prove that an old Ministry, unless it is a very bad one indeed, must be better for the Publick than a new One, the of equal Merit, can be while it is new. Those therefore who wish for it, cannot have the Good of the Constitution, the Honour of the King, or the Quiet of the People at heart. How unhappy is it then that the bigotted blind Zeal of some well-

to whole Stories educated the Body of

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meaning Persons assists them, without knowing they do so, in the pernicious Aim of bringing all into Consusson.

But I have yet spoke only in the general; let us now descend to Particularslet us take a View of some late Instructions to Members-let us trace by whom they were fet on foot, especially that famous, or rather that in-famous one of the City of L-n; and if instead of finding it the Refult of wife and able Heads with boneft Hearts, we should discover it only to be dictated by a Spirit of Faction, and composed by a giddy, rash, unthinking Few, how would those blush who have given it their Approbation! Is the whole Body of that great and opulent City to subscribe to the Notions of fuch paltry Creatures, as an eminent Tradesman would be ashamed to be feen in Company with? Can a lately fer up Orator, a third or fourth Rate Poet, a Printer of an Evening Paper, a Surgeon and an Apothecary, bufy Triflers, Danglers after the Master of a Playhouse, be supposed to speak the Sense of a L-d M-r, a Court of A-n and C-n

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Is it not notorious, that French Lewis D'ores now supply the Place of Half-pence in some Pockets? Neither, to their eternal Shame be it said, has it been less en-GAGE-ing to some Persons in a higher Rank of Life than the pitiful and most contemptible Wretches I have mention'd, and who yet serve the same Master in a different Sphere.

The Liberry of the Press was an Article I omitted in my Catalogue of Complaints; yet the pretended Danger of that was never out of the Mouths of those Roman Spirits, as they insolently call'd themselves: How little Grounds there was for it, the monstrous Licentiousness of the Press is an undeniable Argument—Such a Licentiousness, as 'tis certain, no other Government would endure, nor no other Government would endure, nor no other People presume to take. Let us therefore beware how we abuse the long-experienc'd Lenity of the Legislature

Legislature in this Point, and thereby endanger so valuable a Branch of Freedom. When any real Grievance is felt, we both may, and ought to complain and deliver Remonstrances to those who have the Power to ease us; but then let us do it with Submission: Let us not pretend to prescribe Laws to our Law-makers, and complain of Ills which have no Existence but in our own wild felf-tormenting Imagination. Let our Addresses be made by such who may at least be suppos'd to have some Knowledge of Affairs; and above all, by fuch who cannot be fuspected of any finister Intent; and then it is not to be doubted, but the Wisdom and Justice of our Governours will do every thing in the Power of human Prudence forthe removing all effential Causes of Complaint. out of the Mouths of those Rem

But how different from this mild and becoming Moderation some late Productions have been, would be needless to repeat—

Every Cobler in his Stall has it in his Power to be merry at the Blunders of the Administration; and, from what he reads, imagines there are none but Fools and Knaves employed

employed in our publick Affairs, takes upon him to argue on the most important Defigns, objects to the Conduct of them all—Cries out, there must be a thorough Change, or nothing will go right, and perhaps wants only Courage to be a second Jack Cade.

By this Means all the Respect due to Dignity is lost, and those who ought not to be mention'd but with the extremest Veneration, are spoken of with the same Familiarity as their own Pot-Companions. Nor is this the worst Mischief, when once the People, I mean the Mob, which is that Part of the People chiefly address'd to in the Lucubrations in question, are call'd upon to be Arbitrators, they will be sure to give Judgment on their own Side; and whenever such a Power in Matters of State was vested in them, this Kingdom has but too fatally experienc'd the sad Effects.

Yet this is most surely what these pretended Friends of our Constitution aim at; and in order to draw the People to be on their Side, they perswade them that they are wheady so. — Instructions to Members, procured cured by Artifice, and signed by a few, are crowded into the publick Papers as the Sense of that whole County or Corporation from which they are dated, and by this means the giddy Multitude are ensnared; but those who see into the Cheat, despise and laugh at it.

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It must indeed be confess'd, that where Prejudice and Bigotry, where infidious and inflammatory Councils, where French Policy and French Money have been too weak to combat against English Honesty and plain Conviction, there we fee Instructions (if Instructions are at all sent) full of that Candour, that Truth, that open Acknowledgment of the best being done that Times and Circumstances would allow of, and an earnest Desire of things being carried on to Perfection in the Way begun, that Inclination to the honourable Support of his Majesty and his just Measures, in short, that Amor Patrie which ought to warm the the Breast of every worthy Briton. Of this Br-1 and No-g-m Representations are shining Instances, which will redound comment for -- Infinitions to Members, oro-

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to the eternal Reputation of those unbiased Corporations.

It affords however a melancholy Prospect if we reflect what possibly may be the Confequence of all the flaming Infolence which at present issues from the Press. I remember the Examiner told us, and as he once spoke Truth, I will venture to repeat his Words: Nothing, said he, so much weakens and endangers Liberty as the gross Abuse of it. A feditious Man indeed ought no more to be trusted with a Pen than an Idior with a Sword; but the Misfortune is, that the one cannot be detected till he has done the Mischief, whereas the other, by being known for what he is, may eafily be prevented from attempting any. These State-Incendiaries carry their Dark-lanthorns fo close, there is no discovering them till the Match is lighted, and the Train takes fire: Who then can complain of any Methods that may be taken to debar them from the Means of spreading the Blaze? To speak plain, May not Publishing, as now practis'd, compel in a manner our Governours to lay some Restrictions on the

the Press, as they already have done on the Stage?

I know the bare Mention of such a thing will startle many even of my well-meaning Readers; but let us consider the Provocations

the Examiner fold us, and as he once holice

If, Does not the Reputation of the Greatest and Best Men lie at the Mercy of every mercenary or vindictive Scribler? And as People are, generally speaking, more ready to put the worst than the best Construction on Things, it may be imagin'd, that to be publickly accus'd without calling the Accuser to Account, argues a Consciousness of Guilt rather than a forgiving Temper in the Person so accus'd.

2dly, Does not the shameful ridiculing in Odes, Epistles, Ballads, Dreams, Fables, and Visions, the most serious and important Measures of the Government, tend to render our Negotiations of less Weight, and destroy great Part of that Instuence we should have in foreign Courts?

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3dly, Is running on at the mad rate we now do, inveighing equally against the Old and the New Ministry, any other in effect than arraigning his Majesty's Choice? Is it not to suppose him incapable of distinguishing Persons fit to be employ'd in his Service? Or what is yet worse, of harbouring Views directly opposite to the Constitution and the Interest of his Kingdoms? Either of which Infinuations have the pernicious Tendency of lessening him, both in the Respect and the Affections of his Subjects, which feems to me to be the blackeft and most dangerous kind of Treason.

4thly, May not fuch incessant Clamoursfuch repeated Infults-fuch groundless Cavils, diffurb and diffract our Councils, even fo as to make them, tho' not unwilling, yet afraid to exert themselves in our Protection? were that if they will but give them-

Thefe, I think, are some of the Motives which might induce those who have the Power to fet some Limits to the Liberty we make so bad an use of; and if that should .. 33161 .

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ever happen, who can we blame but our felves? Where lay the Fault but on our own Audacity? But I both wish and hope it never will come to this: 'Tis but my Fears that speak, nor do I pretend to any Foreknowledge of fuch an Event-yet if it ever should come to pass, perhaps it may be by the Instigations of some of those who lately were most strenuous in their Arguments against it, yet led the Way, and shewed others the Example to provoke it. It will be wife in us however, to retire while we are well, and give no farther room to justify an Act which, when once past, we might groan under without being able to redrefs.

To secure to our selves not only this, but all other Branches of our Liberty, it behoves us to deserve it; and so good an Opinion have I of all who call themselves Britons, that if they will but give themselves Leave to restect who are the Persons that would mislead them from their Duty, what the Ends proposed by them in doing so, and the Danger of sollowing such Dictates,

at Mr. May not fuch incession Clambras-

tates, I dare answer few, if any, but would be asham'd of having ever follow'd such pernicious Councils, and look back with Horror on the Precipice they have so narrowly escap'd .- To bring hespecious Pretence of encreasing our Liberty in order to betray us into Slavery to re Her us ungrateful to our best Friends, the Tools of-our worft Enemies - to make usaccessary to our own Bain, and entail Wretchednes on our Posterity, is certainly such an unparallel'd Piece of Villany as nothing but a B-1-ke and his Agents could be guilty of, and well answers the Character given of him by one who knows him thoroughly, and which I present my Readers with, tho' not as a perfect Piece of Poetry, yet as a lively Picture of the Idol so lately worthipp'd.

I now take my leave of so ungrateful a Success, which I should be forry any one should think I have treated with too much Severity. I have no Prejudice to the Performance of the Perfor

tates, I dore answer sew, if any, but would be asham'd of having ever dollow'd such

B ravo in Villany, Chief Minister of Ill,

Of all that have betray'd, the Greatest

Trayto Still.

L over of some but shose to Mischief bent, I mpious Nature; for Crimes ne'er pe-

N ero in Cruelty, Cataline in State,

G enteel in Address to gild the fatal Bait,

B iggot to Vice, and Envy to the Great.

R ancour's foul Source, (tho' POPE's most

O ffal of Nature, horrid hideous Fiend, K ennel for Wolves to suck thy Savage Nature,

E'er they set forth to prey on human Creature.

I now take my leave of so ungrateful a Subject, which I should be forry any one should think I have treated with too much Severity. I have no Prejudice to the Perform

fon of the Man, from whom I have never received any particular Injury. Any Acrimony that may appear in what above relates to him, arises from an Abhorrence of his Principles and Practices, which for a long Series of Time have been fludied and calculated to destroy the Peace, Harmony, and good Government of a Nation, of which I have the Happiness to have been born a Member: And I flatter myfelf the Hints I) have given, by whom, and for what vile Purposes all the present Clamours are made, will be sufficient to deter every tlinking. Man from joining in an and also remind, him how he ought to treat fuch Attempts when made upon him, and the Authors of them; tho' perhaps in other Respects Perfons deserving his Regard but in this, where the Quiet and Interest of our Country, the Preservation of our Constitution, and the Honour of the best of Kings is so deeply concern'd, all Tyes of Blood and Friendship must subside. If the 30 nematroy

It is a Maxim with all Parties, and common in the Mouth of every one, that in a
Constitution

Constitution such as we are blest with, we The Enemies of our Peace confine the Sign nification of these Words meerly to our Representatives in Parliament, as tho' we'l could not possibly labour under any Grievance or Misfortune but what they should inflict on as either by making bad Laws, or winking at them in Complaifance to the Crown; but I affirm, that they will bear another Construction; for let our Representatives be ever so cautious in laying the necessary Contributions for the Support of the Government ever fo zealous in guarding the Lerties and fecuring the Interest of their Constituents; yet, if we will imagine ourselves imposed upon, oppressed and betrayed, and in that Supposition run counter to all Duty, all Submission, and never cease till every thing is in Confusion, it is plain we should be then as effectually: hure, as we could possibly be by any Malversation of our Representatives; and to affign that as the only Caufe, would be the same thing as maintaining a Man in a raging Fever could be hurt by nothing but his Doctor,

Doctor, when 'tis evident that, if not reftrain'd by the Care of those about him, his Delirium would drive him to the most fatal Extravagancies.

I do not pretend to affert, that no Mistake was ever made in the Conduct of the late Administration; all Men are fallible, nor can human Wisdom penetrate either into the Designs of those they have to deal with, or into the Seeds of Time, which often produce strange and unexpected Turns, so far as to answer for all Events. - 'Tis sufficient if they mean well, and project Designs fuitable to the present Occasion; and it does not yet appear, nor is likely to do fo, that the late Minister ever prejudiced either the Honour or the Interest of the Nation, thro Wilfulness or Ignorance, notwithstanding the monstrous Invectives thrown out against him on both these Scores. How great Care therefore ought to be taken not to pass too hafty a Cenfure on the Actions of others, efpecially our Superiors, and in Matters which in their very Nature are beyond our Comprehension, since we now see how shame-

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ful for their Authors are all the Accusations, Menaces, and false Prophecies of so many Years Duration, and on which so much Study has been employ'd, and so many Reams of Paper wasted.

But as there is now a second Act of the same dull Farce beginning, the Names only changed, and composed by the same Authors, it will certainly be a Duty incumbent on all good Subjects and real Friends to the Constitution, to shew their Disapprobation of it, and convince the infamous Contrivers, that they are not capable of being again deceived, nor led away by old Enemies under the Stile and Title of New Patriots.

It is this I would endeavour to recommend to my Countrymen; and I do not doubt but in pursuing such Advice, all real Whigs (for to those alone I address myself) will find their Account in it, while Those who wear that venerable Name as a Cover for their pernicious Views, shall be exposed, and brought to that Confusion they merit from a People whom they sought, by every

Art inventive Malice could suggest, to betray and render as MISERABLE as they may yet be happy, under the best of Governments, and with a Disposition of Mind capable to enjoy what they in reality possess.

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#### POSTSCRIPT.

JUST as I had finish'd the foregoing Pages I receiv'd a Letter from a Friend, which, tho' I wish it had come sooner, I thought not improper to subjoin, as it contains the Genuine Account of some Particulars he was an Ear-witness of, and will serve to corroborate the Truth of what I have said, and assist my Endeavours to open the Eyes of all well-affected Britons.

#### SIR,

- "I know not how, not with my Inclination I am fure, dragg'd into a Set of Company which the Lord deliver me from ever being amongst a second Time. I was told they were a Club of the most select Wits and Politicians in Town; so I, who you know, pretend not to be either the one or the other, behav'd with
- " a becoming Silence: The Person who introduced me is a rank Tory, or, to fpeak

" speak more properly, a rank Jacobite; " fo, taking me to be one of the fame " Class, they were under no manner of " Constraint before me. The Discourse " turn'd immediately on Affairs of State, " and fure fuch a Scene of mingled Villany " and Meanness was there laid open, that " I challenge any Place except the common " Side of Newgate to parallel. They " talk'd very much of B-l-ke, and " of considerable Remittances made to him " within these three Months in order to " carry on the F-ch Interest, as it was " known he formerly did in Br-d-n's " Time when he liv'd in Durham-Yard-" of great Meetings some of the Tory Party " had at the F-b -y's, and Promises made" " by a certain Noble L-d who does every " thing in a most en-GAGE-ing Manner; " but it gave me an infinite Satisfaction to " find by what they faid, that after all these " Bribes these Consultations these " high-rais'd Expectations, the Cause they " espous'd grew visibly worse— that they " had only rais'd a Dust, which was pre-" fently dispers'd, and lost in Air-" that the Whig Interest was so far from " being

" being darkned by all they did, that it " had a fair Prospect of shining out more " ftrong than ever that the Noise " made by the Cities of L-n and - r was but like the Bounce of a "Boy's Squib on a Lord Mayor's Day; and " that the dull Rogues in the North and "West of England were resolv'd to stick " to their Ploughs, and leave Matters of "Government to their Superiors By " my Sawl Maun (faid a Scotifb Wir, who, " I found afterwards, to be the Author of a " lately fet-up Journal) my Loard B-l-ke " mun ean cum our himself ains meare, " and write, for I'm amaist aground; and es gin he doo, foul faw me if I diana doot " & the Consequence, ilka thing the ither " fallows do, feams to rin Sal counter to " our Intentions; and as for my Parr, faid' "another celebrated Scribler, my Muse has "5 quite exhaufted herfelf in MANNERS, and " Profe is not my Talent; all I can do isto " affift my Brother Squire here in cutting the " Body-Politick to pieces with our Tongues. only rais'd a Doft, which was pre-

But I will not tire you with the ful
fome Jests, low Puns, and Ribaldry of

this

